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INAUGURAL PREPARATIONS

There is no need for the inaugural committee to be panic-stricken by the possible effect of our relations with Germany upon the inauguration ceremonies. Chairman Robert N. Harper is acting wisely in going ahead with preparations.

The only reason why developments in our international status should interfere with the exercises lies in the possibility of violence to the person of the President. But it is entirely possible to take such precautions that the danger will be minimized as much then as it is on any occasion when he finds it necessary to pass through the streets or appear in public places.

If this country should be at war by March 4, other considerations would favor the inaugural parade. Such a procession then would become the occasion for a patriotic demonstration. It would afford an expression of the loyalty the citizens of the National Capital and those who visit here entertain toward the highest officials of their Government.

Let the inaugural plans go on.

DON'T WITHDRAW DEPOSITS

One of the unhappy minor features of a time of public anxiety like this is its effect upon the minds, or rather on the nerves, of those who have small savings in banks or other places of comparative safety. It is said that in some cities other than Washington some of these rainy day funds have been taken out in haste. The aggregate amount is too small to embarrass financiers, but in most cases it means loss to the individual. When savings are withdrawn there is always a temptation to spend them. The habit of regularity in saving is disturbed.

But it ought to be declared, reiterated, and made clear to all those who do not know it that the banks are the safest places to keep money. In this month's American Magazine a timely story of Philip Armour is related. During a Chicago panic he stood in front of one of the popular banks and pleaded with depositors to stop the disastrous run.

"If you need the money," he cried, "go to my office and get it. But don't throw away your interest." For their sakes and for the nation's everybody with money invested should aid in holding steady the organization of commerce and finance. A panic always hurts the participants worst; but it is bad for others also.

SCIENTIFIC PREPAREDNESS

Dean Charles Edward Munroe, of George Washington University, inventor of smokeless powder, and authority on explosives, not only set an example for other scientific men in offering his services to the Government in the event of war, but directs attention to a fundamental phase of preparedness in modern times. Modern warfare is not alone waged on the battle fronts, but in industrial plants, and in physical and chemical laboratories. Germany knew this and therein lay an important element in her readiness. She had her physicists and chemists at work in experimental fields while Great Britain was sending her men of science to the battle front to be shot.

Dr. Robert W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, recently called attention to this factor in preparedness and he pointed to the laboratories of the Baltimore university with such men as Dr. Remsen and Dr. Welch, who would be invaluable advisers in a national military emergency. Dr. Wood dwelt upon the effects of what he termed the "enlistment fever," which in the first throes of a national crisis, is apt to sweep men off their feet, and cause them to join the fighting forces for the purpose of proving their bravery. It is up to any far-seeing government to keep such men, just as it keeps expert mechanics, in the places where their trained minds will be of greatest benefit to their country.

GERARD AS A HOSTAGE

Reports which say that Ambassador Gerard may be held by the German government as a sort of hostage for the treatment that Count von Bernstorff is to receive in America, are probably untrue. There is nothing in the history of this country which shows us capable of treating the departing German diplomat with anything but distinguished courtesy. As a matter of fact, both in word and act every American official and civilian, is trying to show him and his office all due respect and deference.

On the contrary, we all remember how grossly the French ambassador,

M. Jules Cambon, was ill-used upon his departure from Berlin in August, 1914. Safe conduct was almost refused him—grudgingly and churlishly given; he was treated like a spy while traveling on the railroad toward the Danish frontier and an outrageous sum was extorted from him for the accommodations on the train. The latter act was so flagrant that the German government refunded the money a few days later.

It will be recalled that many notables of the allied countries, including the empress dowager of Russia, had similar experiences. It becomes Germany to assume discourtesy or breach of diplomatic amenity on the part of any other government. But let us hope the Berlin correspondents are in error.

WHAT WILL THE OTHER NEUTRALS DO?

Proposing a league to enforce peace is a different thing from proposing a league to bring about a particular peace at a particular time. That is why many folk who only see the chimera of an impossible idealism, or the possibility of future complications, in the President's plan for a world alliance based on universal enforcement of an international Monroe doctrine heartily approve his appeal to the neutral nations to join the United States in breaking relations with Germany because of her violation of all established principles of warfare in her submarine campaign.

German propagandists profess to be perplexed at the United States' objection to her submarine blockade in view of this country's acquiescence in Great Britain's blockade. They cannot be credited with being sincere in such an argument since the record is patently clear that England has maintained her blockade in full compliance with principles of international law. Those folk who cannot see any difference between such a blockade, and that proposed by Germany, with its implication of destroying human lives, and lives of neutrals at that, because she is using the submarine, are either incapable of obvious distinction or prefer to be morally obtuse.

The result of the acquiescence of any considerable number of nations with the President's appeal for a general severance of relations would be to hasten the process of starving out the nation that would then become the professed enemy of the neutrals. The severance of diplomatic relations would mean that these nations would cease trading with Germany. That would be a serious blow to Germany, which just now seems to be in a position to need the aid of neutrals very much, especially in her importations of copper, rubber, and wool. Starving out Germany, it must be remembered, refers not only to cutting off her food supply. It means depriving her of those other necessities, including the commodities mentioned, which she must have to carry on the war.

A New York commentator recalls that this is the sort of "starvation" we applied to the South during the civil war. Equipment of the Confederacy's railroads depreciated and she could not replace it. She lost ships and had not the materials to build new ones. Then she found herself without the materials to clothe her soldiers. Her food supply did not suffer greatly.

Germany's lack of cotton and wool now are reasonably apparent. She is said to be operating on a narrow margin of copper and rubber. To take any step which would further interfere with her supply of these articles would mean an inestimable advantage to her opponents. The reported declaration of Switzerland to follow the course of the United States is not so important. Her trade intercourse with Germany has not been particularly significant. But the severance of relations by Norway and Sweden, and to a less degree by Holland and Denmark, would be a tremendous blow to Germany. Yet it is not likely that the entente can count on such action.

Denmark and Holland have learned too forcibly the lesson of neutral Belgium. Sweden and Norway are German in sympathy, and their thriving commerce with Germany during the war has increased this tie. So it is not probable that they will accept President Wilson's objection.

This conflict of interests in the present crisis, on a point which is so clearly an affront to all neutral nations, clearly demonstrates the difficulty of getting all nations of the world to line up on a platform of permanent co-operation, and accept a "pig in a poke" alliance, the results of which they know nothing, and the ramifications of which no human being now is wise enough to foretell.

THE A B C OF SAFETY FIRST

There is a tradition that the man who compiled the "Stop! Look! Listen!" admonition was well paid for his philological efforts. Perhaps that is a mythical tale, like the one, widely circulated, that the Pullman Company pays one person a considerable salary for thinking up names for its new cars.

Who coined the "Safety First" phrase we do not know. It is about the most valuable piece of literary work for the railroads and factories

that have used it and preached it yet compiled.

A resident of Georgetown calls attention to signs in a workshop in that section of the city bearing the letters "A. B. C." One is placed over each machine. The proprietor explained that this stood for "Always Be Careful." Perhaps the psychology of the initiated warning lies in the fact that the curiosity is bestirred enough to inquire about it—a little trick that advertisers know well.

As a further interpretation of "Safety First," the alphabetical series may prove helpful. Any device which serves to impress the idea should be encouraged.

HOW THE HOUSEWIFE CAN DO HER BIT

A Washington organization of housewives presents a theory worth thinking about upon how women may do their bit in the face of a national crisis. In announcing a meeting for tomorrow of their "economy forum" the Housekeepers' Alliance puts forth this admonition: "Every cent saved in our homes helps us and our country. Every cent spent uselessly weakens us and our national defense. Let us save money now; later it may save us."

France gives the best illustration of what economy in the home can do toward conserving the resources of a nation. That nation has accomplished through the voluntary co-operation of women long trained in the elements of domestic economy the savings which have been effected more generally in Germany by the issuance of food cards.

Estimate the economies possible in an American home, accustomed to living on a lavish scale that inevitably causes comment from foreign visitors, multiply this sum by ten millions, and you have the sum total of a national waste that might easily constitute the margin between disaster and victory in any long drawn out struggle.

It is unfortunate that, in this country, eras of high wages are usually accompanied by times of great spending. High wages mean nothing in the way of a national economic benefit if they are spent in self-gratification. Such spending simply is a diversion of the nation's capital to unproductive channels. Any organization that can preach effectively the gospel of household economy at this juncture is performing a genuine service for the cause of national defense.

THE WAY OF A WOMAN—

A member of the Chicago board of education has a brand new complaint against the much maligned school teacher. He thinks she is apt to be too pretty. He says:

Principals should pay more attention to mental qualifications of teachers and less to charm of face and figure. You would think they were filling up a musical comedy chorus instead of seeking fit guides for children.

It is up to some one, in the face of this official condemnation and the further criticisms these principals, if they be males, are apt to encounter at home, to come to their defense. To folk who have not forgotten their boyhood it looks as if the principals were dead right. If James Whitcomb Riley were here he could tell why better than any other authority we know.

Didn't that disgruntled and dyspeptic board member ever go to school? Has he no memories of bawful and halting marchings to a pretty teacher's desk with a floral tribute—anything from pussy willows to wild violets—and no recollection of the things he would do, and the things he would refrain from doing, all for her sake?

Mental qualifications? The wisest teacher who ever crammed "ologies" and higher mathematics could face a class room of small boys brim full of "mental qualifications," and if she had not that elusive "charm" which every small boy, as well as every woman knows, her m. q's. would avail her nothing. Most of us have seen an erudite and learned young woman blinking through spectacles as testimony of her midnight consumption of illuminating gas succumb to the machinations of a score or so of young Tom Sawyers and Penronds. We have "fallen" for the mysterious power of some other young teacher with little to recommend her to a Chicago board of education, though she possessed a winning way and a radiant smile.

Apply mental tests all you will, fix all the standards you wish, double the years to be spent in normal schools, and you still can't card index that subtle thing, the way of a woman with a small boy, a fact that Solomon, psychologists, or any ten-year-old will attest.

With the "leak" inquiry and the prohibition hearings fluid considerations seem to be of primary importance in Congress this week.

Business High School pupils are to hear a lecture on the "credit system." Another educational innovation that comes too late for those who, when school children, never could get a loan on Thursday after their own allowances ran out.

So far the leak probers have not neglected the League of American Pen Women.

Don Marquis' Column

The suggestion has been made that W. J. Bryan be interned. We don't believe the peerless is going to do any real harm with his conversation. And if war actually comes—this is written Monday for Wednesday's paper, and there may be war by the time it is printed—Bill will be patriotic, you can be sure of that. His intentions are always for the best, as he sees it, even when his judgment falls down on the job.

If we are to go to war there are a good many thousand pacifists in this country who will do their duty by it once they understand that war is really here. And they will not be quitters, either, once we are into the thing. This doesn't strike us as a time for pulling any stunts calculated to stir up bile over opinions and personal points of view. There are millions of German-Americans who will unhesitatingly follow America rather than Germany, who will be loyal to a finish. Some of them are in a painful position, and they feel the pain of it. We should all quietly assume their loyalty. The time is past for little digs and pettiness; every man is to be considered a loyal American until he gives some evidence to the contrary. And there are few of any shade of opinion, or any mixture of blood, in all our hundred millions, who cannot be counted on, if war should come.

Our Own Business Course.

Sir: It will undoubtedly delight you to hear that I have at length completed a condensed business course for busy readers of the column. It is now in the hands of a practical business man, who will rewrite the first chapter on "Care and Feeding of the Steadfastness."

All to whom I have submitted the course are delighted with it. Mr. R. A. Washington newspaper man, said little dig and pettiness; every man is to be considered a loyal American until he gives some evidence to the contrary. And there are few of any shade of opinion, or any mixture of blood, in all our hundred millions, who cannot be counted on, if war should come.

Do you think some rich reader of the column could be induced to offer a prize for scholarship to those taking the course?

R. W. BALL.

The Risen Giant!

Lake the pounding of vast thunder-cloud scaters
Against the mountains and cliffs that circle the world.
The footsteps of a giant, weary of toil,
Are heard in the West!

His hair is unkempt, but his eyes are like unto
Two conflagrant suns set in the head
Of the demi-god Hercules.
As he strides from the Sierras to the peaks of the East to meet the Sultan of Hell!

Now the ears of a world stand a-prick
And wonder
As against the scattering spaces rises
The avenger
Clad in muscle and anger.

And there is heard in the night the
Of the tired black eagles of Prussia
That roost on the helmet of the Sultan of Hell!

BENJAMIN DE GASSERES.

The Kaiser has had a long conference with the King of Bulgaria. Watch out for those Bulgarian buttermilk ferments from now on.

Caranza will be neutral as between the United States and Germany. The more important question is, What will Villa do?

The Rime of the Modern Mariner.
No longer could I stand the ukelele,
The yaaki-hoola Honolulu refrain,
The minstrelsy of aged William Hallie With his might, hicki-doola strains.

I thought to travel many miles away from
Hawaiian tunes as well as Gotham throngs,
The ragtime crowds who try to sing and play from
One week to still another, hoola songs.

Accordingly I voyaged on the ocean.
At last I thought I, I'm going far away
From ukelele rags and awaying motion,
The incoherent lyrics that they play.

But as the steamer left the noisy city,
The band on board strummed—on the open sea—
A syncopated, aggravating ditty
About the darned old beach at Waikiki.

To Europe then and straight across to Asia.
I traveled in a stubborn frame of mind,
Determined to believe I had aphasia,
And consequently left the past behind.

But when I mingled with the Turk and Persian,
And when they played their dominant refrain,
They won from me my bitterest aversion
By playing hoola-yaaki-hoola strains.

And doggedly I clung to my intention—
My purpose was a tonic to my will—
To lose those songs, whose names I will not mention
For fear that I'll grow faint and ill.

But Fate, the jester, cruel and satiric,
Had not the mind to grant me my desire,
For everywhere the darned Hawaiian lyric
Received me with its cursed ukelele.

At last, I thought, these instruments I care not now. Let slip the dogs of song
And let them pierce their painful molars through me:
Hawaii is the place where I belong.
And so I traveled thence to Honolulu,
And here's the point of all this lengthy lay:

I never heard a strain of yaaki-hoola from when I landed till this very day.

—Freckles Dietz.

The Kaiser seems to be a Conscientious Objector where peace is concerned.

DON MARQUIS.

Here and there In the News

It was to be expected, of course. It has never failed: The fruit crop in Florida has been utterly destroyed by the blizzard weather that has swept over the country from Juneau to the Indian river. But the worst is yet to come. It always comes with the late frosts in the springtime when the peach and apple trees are in bloom and the entire crop is killed in a night. However, it has almost always happened that a little later it is found that the crop which was destroyed is actually so big that the railroads find it impossible to supply enough cars to haul it to market, and the old story is told of how, because of the utter failure of the railroads to perform the service for which they were chartered and freely given enormously valuable privileges, in a single county somewhere in Georgia (it generally happens in Georgia) seventeen million bushels of the finest Elbertas rotted in mountain heaps.

When Watermelons Fall in Georgia.

Then, about the same time, the watermelon crop having been destroyed, it is found impossible to get a sufficient number of freight cars to haul the melons to market. The railroads are to blame, of course, for rain and storm and wintry weather, and statesmen in all the States and in Congress consider what steps shall be taken to make the transportation lines do their duty in spite of Providence and the middlemen and old Elbertas Domain is trotted out to cut his capers and insist that by a little more regulation here and a little more pressure there the railroads can be compelled to save the fruit crop in Florida, when the North wind blows and the watermelon hangs helpless on the vine "down in Georgia."

Actual Size of the United States.

At times it would seem that the United States is somewhat inclined to boast a little of its greatness in area, in wealth, in patriotism and especially in charity or what is called by the softer name of humanity. There is no doubt of the primacy of the United States in many things; but it is "not the only pebble on the beach." In area, the Dominion of Canada is larger by some thirty-one hundred thousand square miles; in wealth, the United Kingdom two years ago held about two billion dollars more of the wealth of the world as expressed in stock exchange securities than the United States; in patriotism, the little Kingdom of Belgium has won immortal fame by the heroism and devotion of its people, and in charity the United States with all its resources has done nothing, according to its ability, that should make it over-proud of its record.

Herbert Hoover's Experiences.

When the present European war began Belgium was a happy, prosperous country at peace with all the world. It stood in the way of German conquest and was destroyed. Its people were left to starve. An American commission was organized to succor them in their awful distress. This commission was placed under the management of Herbert C. Hoover and steps were taken to afford relief to the helpless victims of the most brutal war that has been waged since the time of Alaric, the Goth. There was a call for contributions to the relief funds and there was much boasting of the marvelous liberality of the American people. No occasion was omitted to let the right hand know what the left hand was doing, and the American sense of superiority was much gratified by the initial spurt for humanity; but the American people grew weary in well doing and the story of how they have failed has been told by Mr. Hoover. The facts are sufficient to condemn the initial spurt of the boastful spirit. "Faith without works is dead."

Beaten to a Frazzle.

All the credit for the organization of Belgian relief has been given to the United States. In the great struggle to save 10,000,000 people from starving \$250,000,000 has been expended. The cost of administering this immense sum has been less than one-half of 1 per cent. Of the \$250,000,000 subscribed to the fund \$150,000,000 has been expended in the United States for supplies. Out of the Belgian relief commission the United States has made in war profits, \$30,000,000. In two years the United States, with all its boasting about humanity and size and wealth, has given to the Belgians but only \$9,000,000, or less than 9 cents per capita. Notwithstanding the fearful drain upon their resources on account of the war, the British people have contributed 18 cents per capita; Canada, 25 cents; Australia, \$1.25; New Zealand, \$1.98, and obscure little Tasmania has laid down \$6.53 per capita for the relief of the starving Belgians.

"To say up to our country," says Mr. Hoover, "to say whether or not this work, the greatest work which America has ever undertaken in the name of humanity, shall through its pretensions, become a word of contempt. The justification of American riches can only be her requital of the obligation which comes with riches."

Government Helpers.

All the whiskey distilleries in Kentucky have been offered to the Government to make alcohol for use in the manufacture of munitions of war.

Probably the dry States will not object to this patriotic offer on the part of the proscribed class of American citizens.

Henry Ford, the chief apostle of peace in this country, but peace with honor, never gave a thought about having a referendum to determine what he should do when his country stood face to face with war, but immediately offered to turn over his whole industry to the government for the manufacture of munitions of war and without one cent of profit to himself. Mr. Bryan seems to be in a class almost by himself and if he likes his own company better than the company of Henry Ford and the rest of his patriotic countrymen there is no law to prevent and will be none until Congress adopts the legislation recommended by the Attorney General. Henry is a good advertiser, but he is more and better than that—he is an American citizen without any political axe to grind.

THE COMMENTATOR.

SOON TO CLOSE ART EXHIBITION ENTRIES

Twenty-sixth Annual Showing Will Open February Twenty-two.

Entries for the annual exhibition of the Washington Society of Artists, one of the most important events of the art season in the Capital, will close on Saturday. The exhibition, the twenty-sixth annual showing under the auspices of this society, will open on February 22, at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and the pictures will remain on view to March 7. A special showing will be given exhibitors and members of the press on February 21.

Through the work of Washington artists is predominant in the annual exhibitions of the society pictures from out of town artists are not excluded. Last year of the 300 pictures submitted three were by society members here, ninety-eight by Washington artists not members, and sixty-eight from exhibitors in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Of these 169 were selected for the exhibition.

The jury of selection this year is made up of Richard N. Brooke, Edgar Nye, Catherine Carter Critcher, F. Carl Smith, Lewis Painter Clephane, Lesley Jackson, George Julian Zolnay, Lucien W. Powell, and Carl Welles.

The prospectus states: "Works in oil and sculpture never before exhibited in Washington are alone eligible. The exhibition is open to all living American artists." The officers of the society are: Richard N. Brooke, president; Mr. Zolnay, vice president; Mr. Smith, treasurer, and Mr. Clephane, secretary.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM

Many Interesting Events of Importance Are Scheduled Today.

Temperance exhibit, under auspices Anti-Saloon League of America, 1277 G street northeast, 1:30 p. m.

Formation of wilderness subsection of conservation section of Twentieth Century Club, home of Mrs. William H. Herron, 1706 Oregon avenue, 2:30 p. m.

Thirty-fifth annual banquet, Military Order of the Royal Legion, Rauscher's, 8 p. m.

Election of officers of Kappa Kappa Club, 1212 G street northeast, 8 p. m.

Nomination of officers, District of Columbia Society, home of American Revolution, Rauscher's, 7:30 p. m.

Annual concert and dance of Lord No. 4, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, National Rifles Armory, 8 p. m.

Concert by Motet Choral Society of Washington, New Willard, 7:30 p. m.

Card party by Delta Chapter, No. 1241, United Daughters of Confederacy, Raleigh, this afternoon.

Concert by the United States Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 8:30 p. m.

Meeting of labor union members of Washington who favor the enactment of Sheppard prohibition bill, Typographical Temple, 12:30 p. m.

Lecture on "Preparedness in Russia," by Mrs. Sophie de Meisner, the Washington Post, 12:30 p. m.

Debate by students of Georgetown University Law School, 8 p. m.

Forty-fifth annual encampment of Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., G. A. R. Hall, 7:30 p. m.

Social service, Chapel of the Nativity, Fourteenth and A streets southeast, 8 p. m.

Meeting of Citizens' Association of Chevy Chase, school house, 8 p. m.

Meeting of Board of Education, Franklin School Building, 2:30 p. m.

Address by Charles H. Johnson before Princeton Aid Society of Washington, Pythian Temple, 8 p. m.

Lecture, "The Butcher," by the Rev. J. Leonard Leary, of Pittsburgh, at Eighth Street Temple, 8 p. m.

Massacre—Washington Centennial, No. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Almas Patrol is Visiting.

Members of the Arab Patrol of Almas Temple, a fraternal order, left Washington today to attend the Oasis of Lulu Temple, in Philadelphia. More than fifty persons were in the party, including all active members, and some honorary members of the Washington chapter. The "caravan" is an annual pilgrimage of the order to the Oasis in Philadelphia, where members of the sacred order from throughout the United States meet. They will remain in Philadelphia to-night and tomorrow. Nobles Pookes and Odenwald are in charge of this year's caravan.

MUSICIANS CHARM NATIONAL AUDIENCE

Stokowski Presents Program of Wide Range and Elena Gerhardt Sings.

From sunshine to tragedy the program of Leopold Stokowski ranged at the fourth concert of the series given by the Philadelphia Orchestra at the National Theater yesterday afternoon before the usual capacity audience, and with the celebrated German singer of songs, Elena Gerhardt, as soloist.

The orchestral numbers were vital contrasts, the sunny, joyous Mendelssohn "Italian" symphony being set between two intensely dramatic tone pictures of real program music, the rarely heard Schumann concept of the Byronic poem "Manfred," and the story told in ominous tone language of Richard Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration."

Given With Perfection

And Leopold Stokowski has so refined his art that the infinite detail and pure melody of the Mendelssohn fourth symphony was given with perfection in the various parts, and a delineation that was full of exquisite figure work and yet was infused with that spirit of life that animates everything he does. For the foremost gift of Stokowski is the emotional quality of his music, its sweep and rhythm, whether in phrases of delicacy and grace or in the tempestuous force that creates sweeping climaxes such as he alone commands. The Schumann "Manfred" overture was a true drama of "Fate," yet the romance music within it had an intimate Schumann quality given with charming effect in what seemed a "conversation" among the strings, full of subtlety and beauty.

Gives Four Songs

Mrs. Gerhardt gave four songs with orchestra. Her interpretations are rare, and her soft work full of true beauty and deep meaning. Not always, however, does her full voice carry with it the power to bring full majesty to such a song as Schubert's "Die Allmacht." Wagner's "Dreams," was truly a gem, with the hushed tone of its opening phrase and its insight throughout, to which the orchestral accompaniment was in absolute accord, presenting a background of exquisite orchestral color.

In import, in execution, in dynamic force and in pastoral beauty the Strauss tone-poem was superb. It was ominous in its covered tones, while the harp, the exquisite beauty of the winds and the solo violin in the "vision" gave this glimpse of hope a potent place amid the struggle and the tremendous intensity of the triumph of death. Mr. Stokowski treated the "transfiguration" with the dignity of a chorale. It was all told in suffused tones of richest texture that was handled with mastery. An unusual burst of applause brought the orchestra to its feet at the close of the symphony, following the vital symposium "Salterello" in the Mendelssohn work.

J. MACB.

INCLUDES NOVEL YARN

"Three-Ace Artie" Features issue of All-Story Magazine.

Apparently because twice in his life he followed his better